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## **Small UAS Analysis of Laser Designation and Search and Target Acquisition Capabilities in an Urban Environment**

76<sup>th</sup> MORS Symposium 10-11-12 June 2008

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Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE <b>01 JUN 2008</b>		2. REPORT TYPE <b>N/A</b>		3. DATES COVERED <b>-</b>	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <b>Small UAS Analysis of Laser Designation and Search and Target Acquisition Capabilities in an Urban Environment</b>				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <b>RDECOM Aberdeen Proving ground, MD 21005-5071</b>				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT <b>Approved for public release, distribution unlimited</b>					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES <b>See also ADM202527. Military Operations Research Society Symposium (76th) Held in New London, Connecticut on June 10-12, 2008, The original document contains color images.</b>					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT <b>UU</b>	18. NUMBER OF PAGES <b>16</b>	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT <b>unclassified</b>	b. ABSTRACT <b>unclassified</b>	c. THIS PAGE <b>unclassified</b>			



## Bottom Line



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- **Completed for TRAC in September 2007 as a follow-on to TRAC UAS Mix Analysis of 2006**
- **Analysis Goals**
  - Small UAS Laser Designation targets in urban environment
  - Rotary Wing (RW) versus Fixed Wing (FW) UAS detection
- **Implementation**
  - FOCUS was used for all modeling and analysis
  - Two missions: laser designation and persistent surveillance
  - Three flight modes: FW, RW, P&S
- **Results**
  - Poor LD of moving targets in high density terrain
  - Inconsistent LD of moving targets in medium density terrain
  - Good LD of stationary targets
  - Perch-and-Stare could be the best choice for persistent surveillance
  - Surveillance of an intersection by hovering gives better performance than a circular flight path around the area



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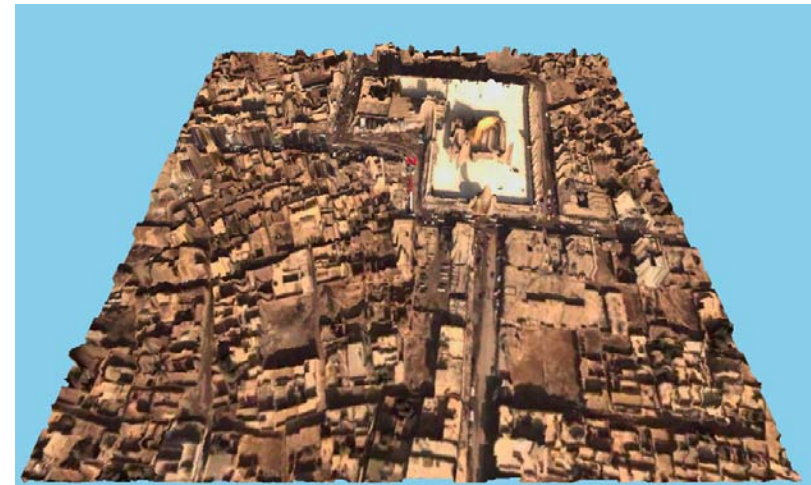
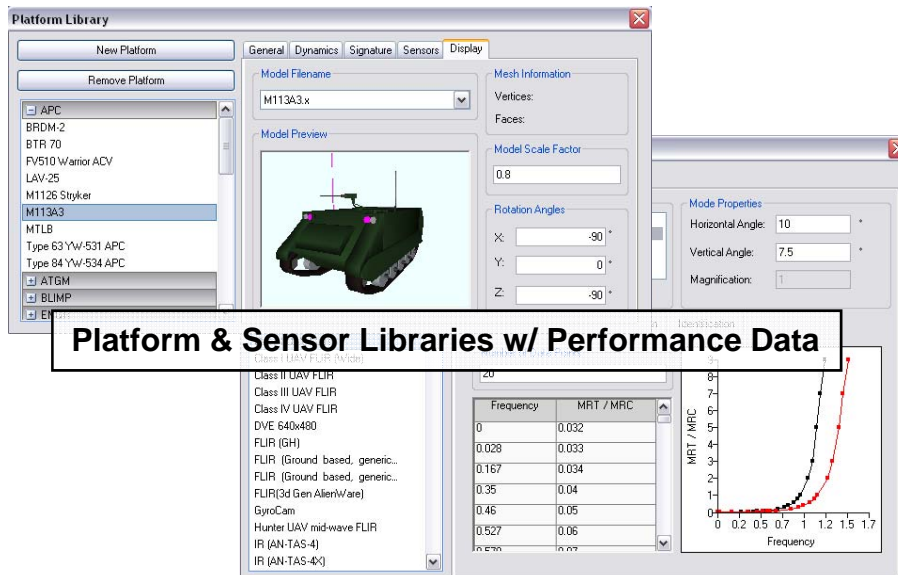
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# Fusion Oriented C4ISR Utility Simulation *FOCUS*



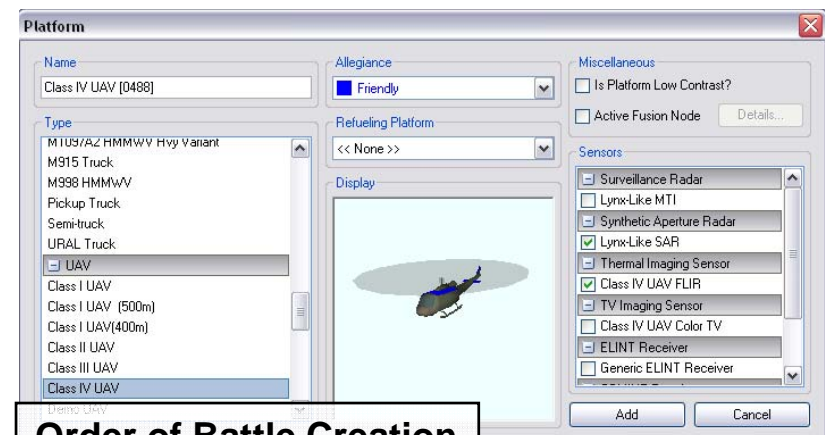
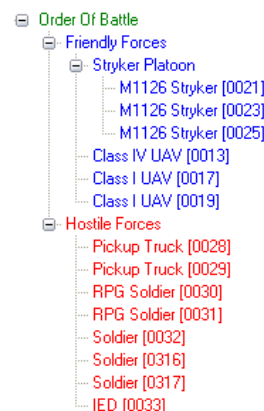
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High Resolution Terrain – 3D Battle Space

## **FOCUS solves these problems**

- Modeling of C4ISR functions using flexible architecture
- Explicit modeling of fusion processes
- Fast turn-around time-- Graphical mission tools and integrated analysis package
- System of systems analysis



Order of Battle Creation



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## Search and Target Acquisition



### Track Information

Type: Pickup Truck  
At: (-60.05, 293.55,)  
Contributing Sensors:  
1. Class IV UAV [0013]: Lynx-Like MTI  
2. Class I UAV [0017]: Class I UAV FLIR  
Contributing Ground Truth Targets:  
1. Pickup Truck [0028]

## Multi-Sensor Data Fusion & Target Tracking

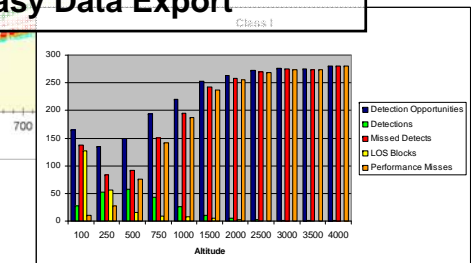
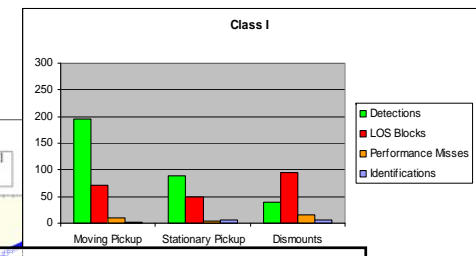
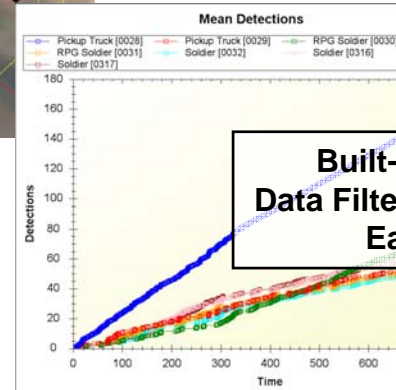
## Potential Applications

### -C4ISR analysis

- Sensor mix questions
- C4ISR in urban terrain
- Collection / search strategy evaluation
- Fusion effects
- Unit behavior effectiveness
- Sensor Cueing / collaborative C4ISR

### -TTP Development and Analysis

## Built-in Analysis Toolkit Data Filtering & Custom Metrics Easy Data Export



## Other Projects

- UAS Mix Pilot Study
- Sensor Fusion Analysis
- Fusion Algorithm Test Bed



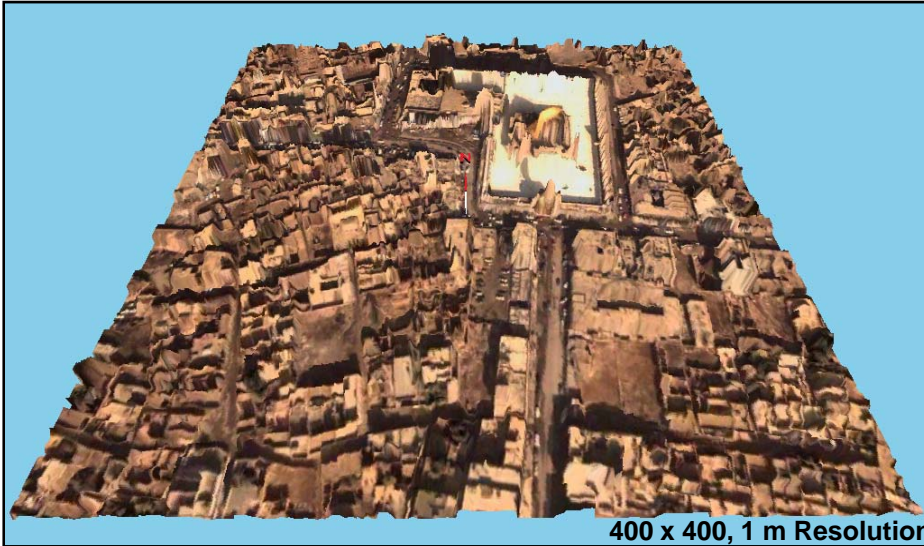
# Caveats/Limitations/Assumptions



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- **Limited Scenarios**
- **UAS Movement**
  - No jitter
  - Fixed-Wing UAS
    - Minimum turn radius used for path; circular flight path around intersection
  - Hovering UAS
    - Stays behind target when tracking; standoff when lasing
    - Hovers at a point with LOS to intersection for 5 minutes then moves
  - Perch-and-Stare
    - Edge of building, 10 m from intersection
    - Altitudes: 20 m (High Density), 10 m (Medium Density)
- **C4ISR**
  - Communications simplified
- **Sensors**
  - 3-axis mount, 2 FOVs
- **Warhead receiver**
  - Low fidelity representation
  - Horizontal safe angle
  - Assumed LOS
  - Power on Receiver measured by NVLaserD Model at each time step

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## *High Density*

- Samarra, Iraq
- Tall buildings (3-5 story), tightly packed
- Narrow streets with some intersecting wide avenues



## *Medium Density*

- Fallujah, Iraq
- Low residential buildings (1-2 story)
- Narrow streets and back alleys
- Enclosed courtyards





# Run Matrix



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UAS Follow-On Study Run Matrix			
Laser Designation Scenario			
Run #	Target Type	Terrain	Flight Characteristic
1	Moving	High Density	Fixed-Wing
2	Moving	High Density	Rotary-Wing
3	Moving	Medium Density	Fixed-Wing
4	Moving	Medium Density	Rotary-Wing
5	Stationary	High Density	Fixed-Wing
6	Stationary	High Density	Rotary-Wing
7	Stationary	Medium Density	Fixed-Wing
8	Stationary	Medium Density	Rotary-Wing
Intersection Surveillance Scenario			
Run #	Sensor Type	Terrain	Flight Characteristic
9	IR	High Density	Fixed-Wing
10	IR	High Density	Rotary-Wing
11	IR	High Density	Perch-and-Stare
12	IR	High Density	Perch-and-Stare Wide FOV
13	IR	Medium Density	Fixed-Wing
14	IR	Medium Density	Rotary-Wing
15	IR	Medium Density	Perch-and-Stare
16	IR	Medium Density	Perch-and-Stare Wide FOV
17	TV	High Density	Fixed-Wing
18	TV	High Density	Rotary-Wing
19	TV	Medium Density	Fixed-Wing
20	TV	Medium Density	Rotary-Wing
Sensitivity Analysis			
	Altitudes	100,200,300,400,500	
	Standoff Ranges	100,200,400,500,700	
Run #	Scenario	Terrain	Flight Characteristic
21	LD Moving	High Density	Fixed-Wing
22	LD Moving	High Density	Rotary-Wing
23	Surveillance	High Density	Fixed-Wing
24	Surveillance	High Density	Rotary-Wing

Fixed Wing

Rotary Wing

Perch/Stare

Perch/Stare  
Wide FOV



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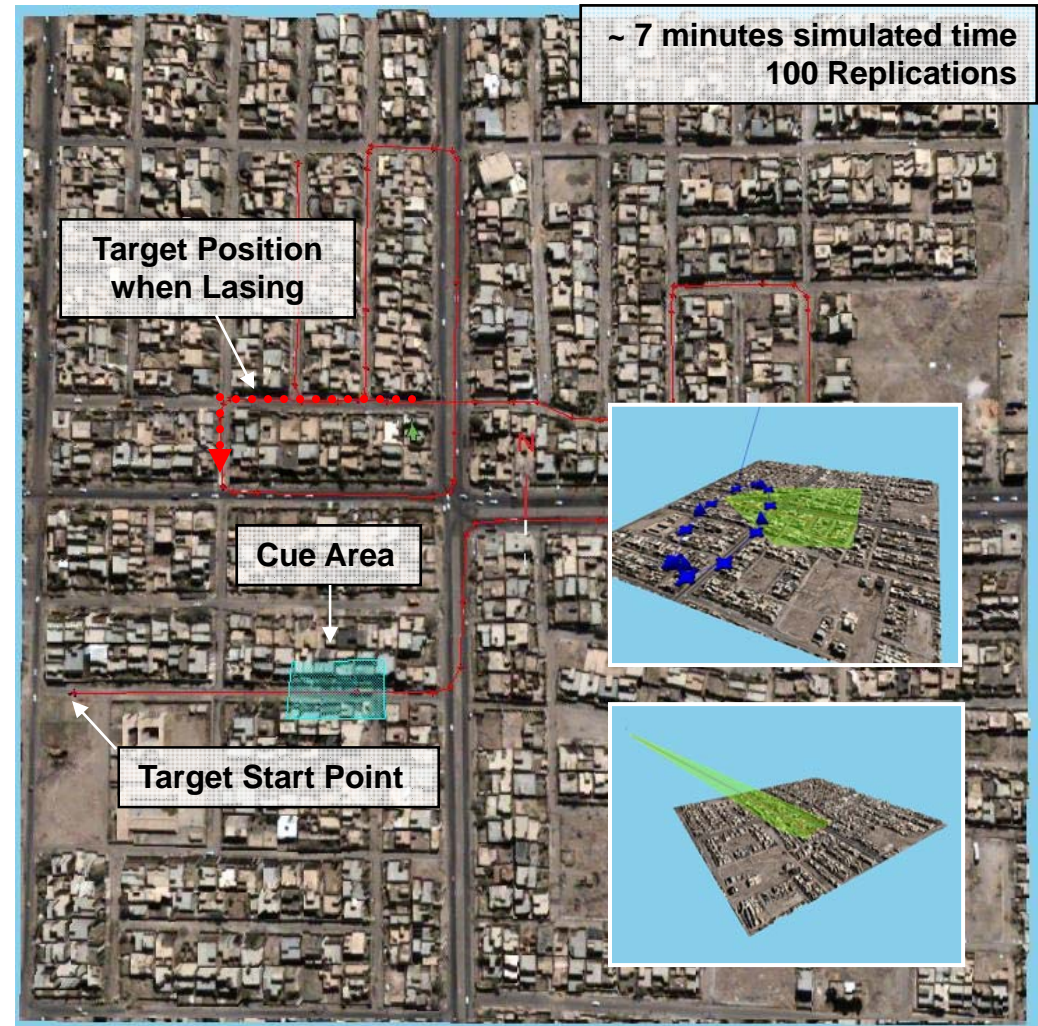
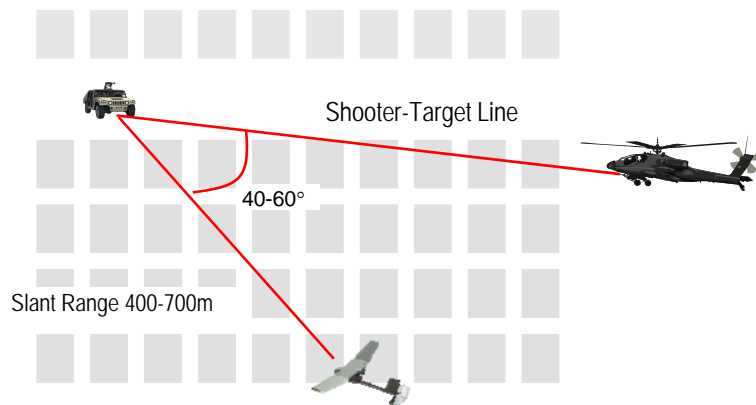
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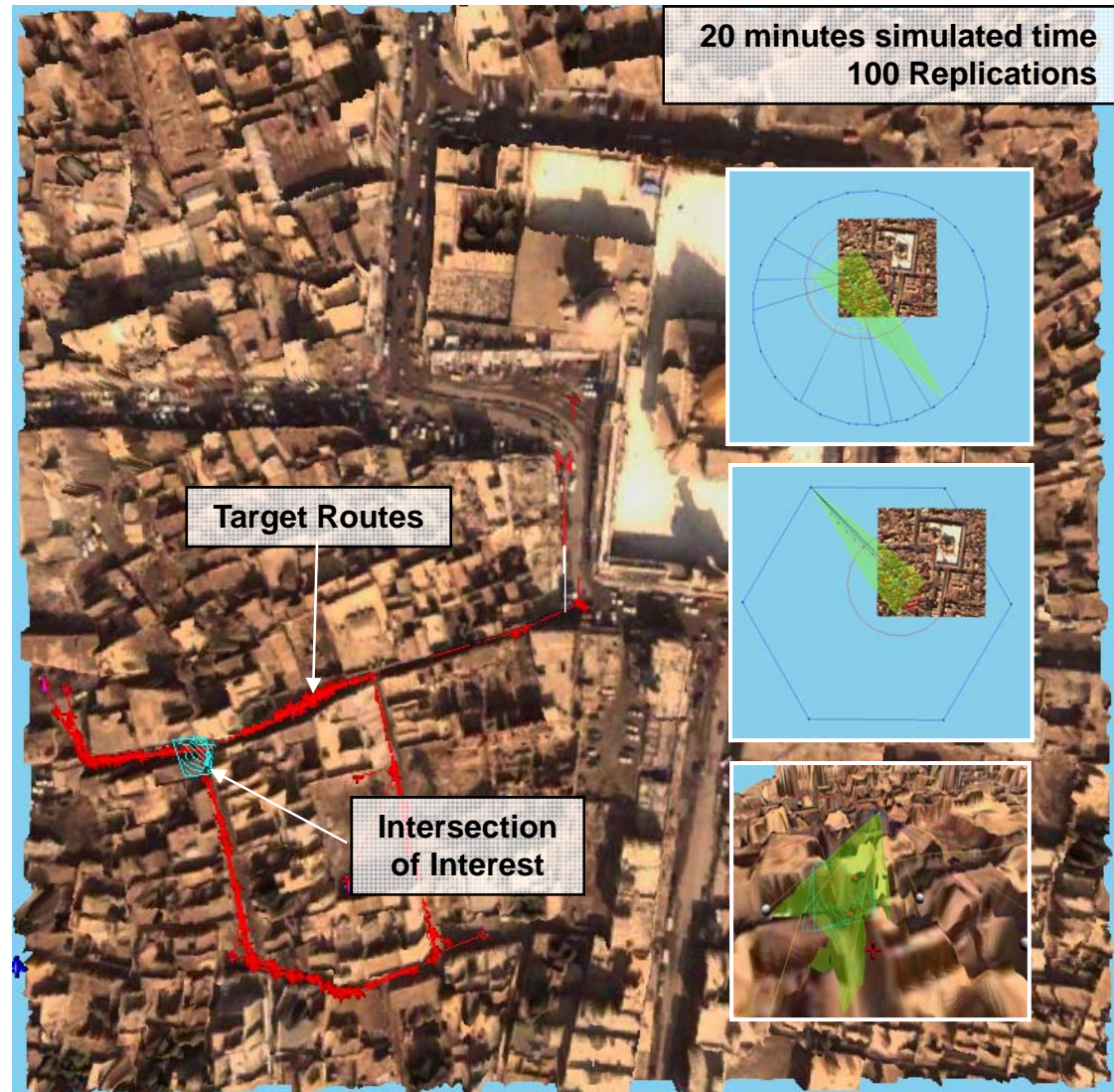
- Moving or Stationary Target
- After tracking target for 5 minutes, UAS moves into slant range while maintaining “safe angle”
- Warhead/Receiver moves toward target
- Once warhead reaches target, simulation ends





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- 20 minute coverage w/ FLIR or TV
- Targets circle around block
- Sensor only attempts detection at intersection
- FW UAS – circular flight path
- RW UAS – hovers at points on circle for 5 minutes
- Perch-and-Stare UAS – Fixed position at edge of building



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## Issue 1: Can a Small UAS laser designate targets in an urban environment?

- **Moving Target**
  - High Density – LOS blocks result in unacceptable Lock-On times
  - Medium Density - Target maneuvering results in inconsistent Lock-On
- **Stationary Target**
  - Lock-On near 100% of overall lasing time for all scenarios



Stationary  
Target Positions



Moving Target Positions  
during Lasing

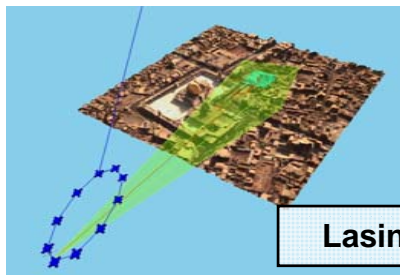




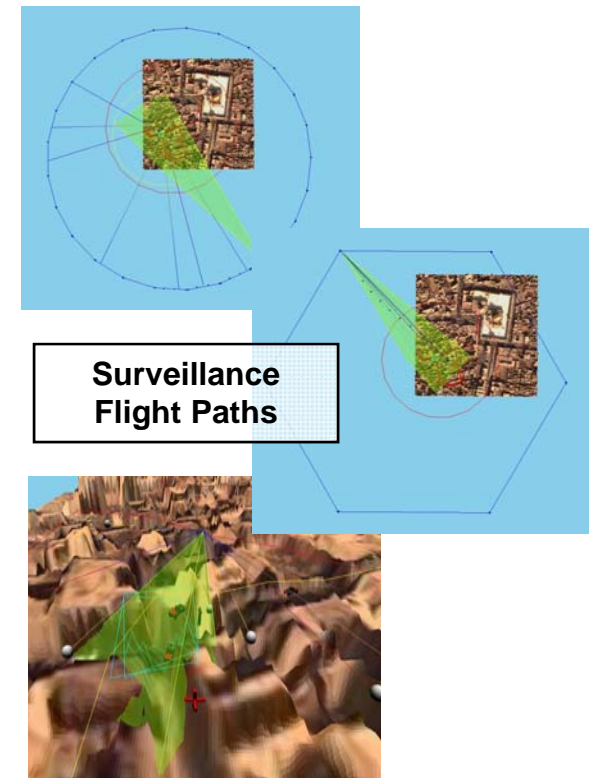
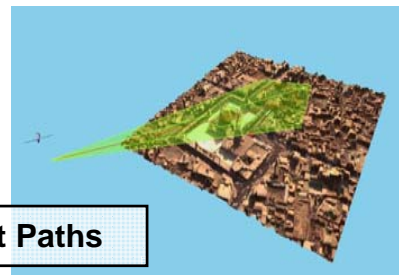
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## Issue 2: Does a Fixed-Wing UAS provide better acquisition performance than a Rotary-Wing UAS?

- **Laser Designation**
  - Similar results for both FW and RW cases
  - LOS blocks caused by constrained movement
- **Surveillance**
  - High Density – hovering can increase acquisition performance
  - Medium Density – FW and RW UAS perform equally well
  - Perch-and-Stare Operations, when given an appropriate sensor, increases performance in High Density Environments



Lasing Flight Paths

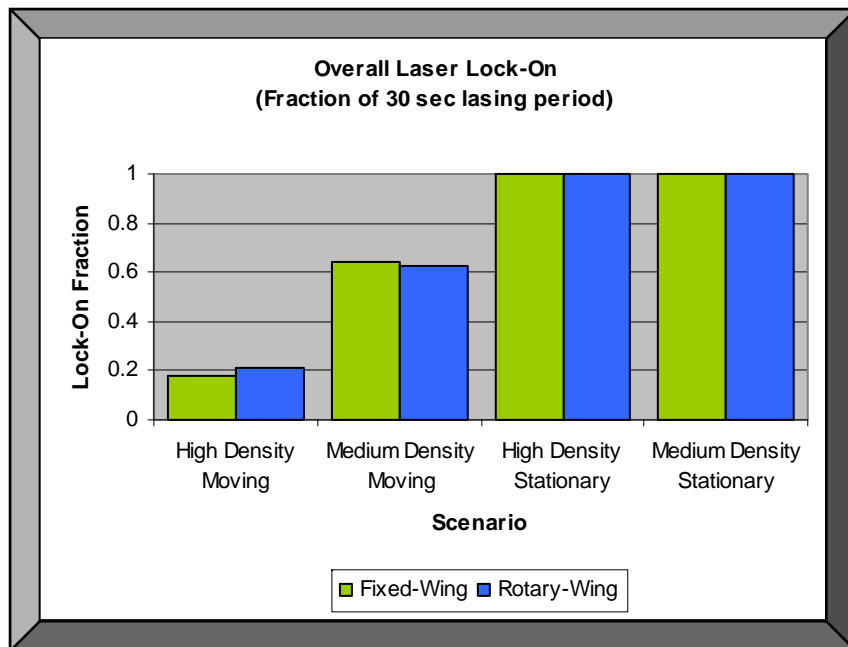


Surveillance Flight Paths



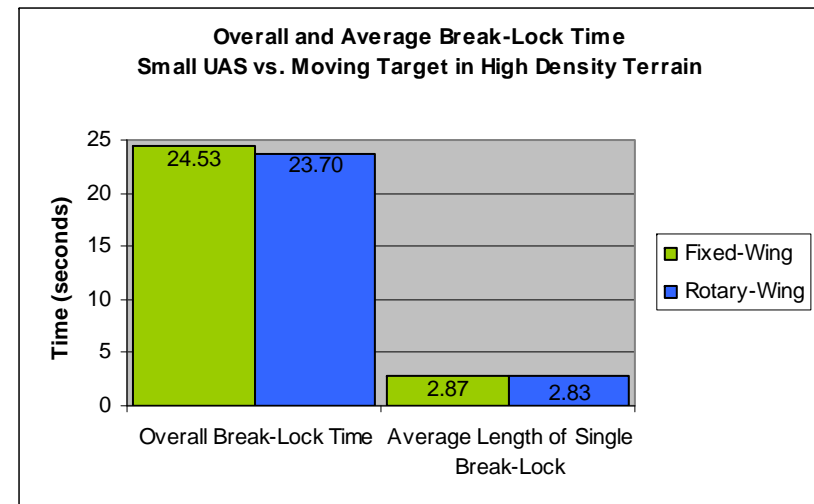
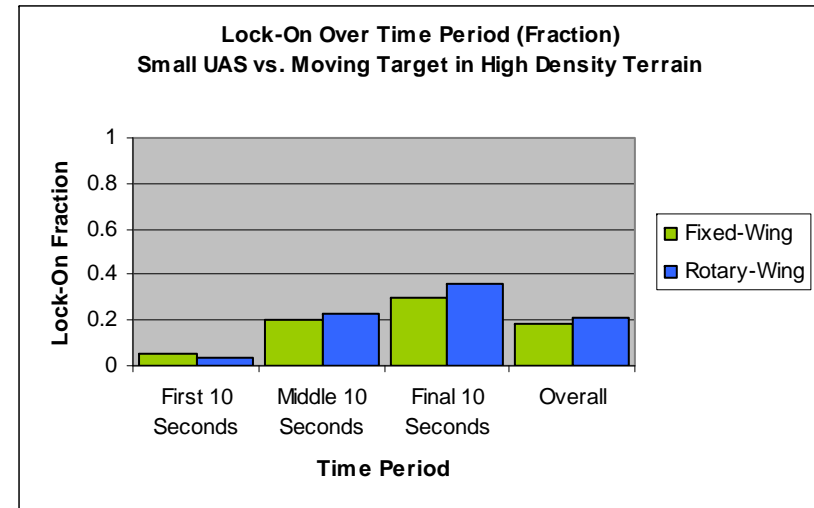
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## Overall Lock-On Results

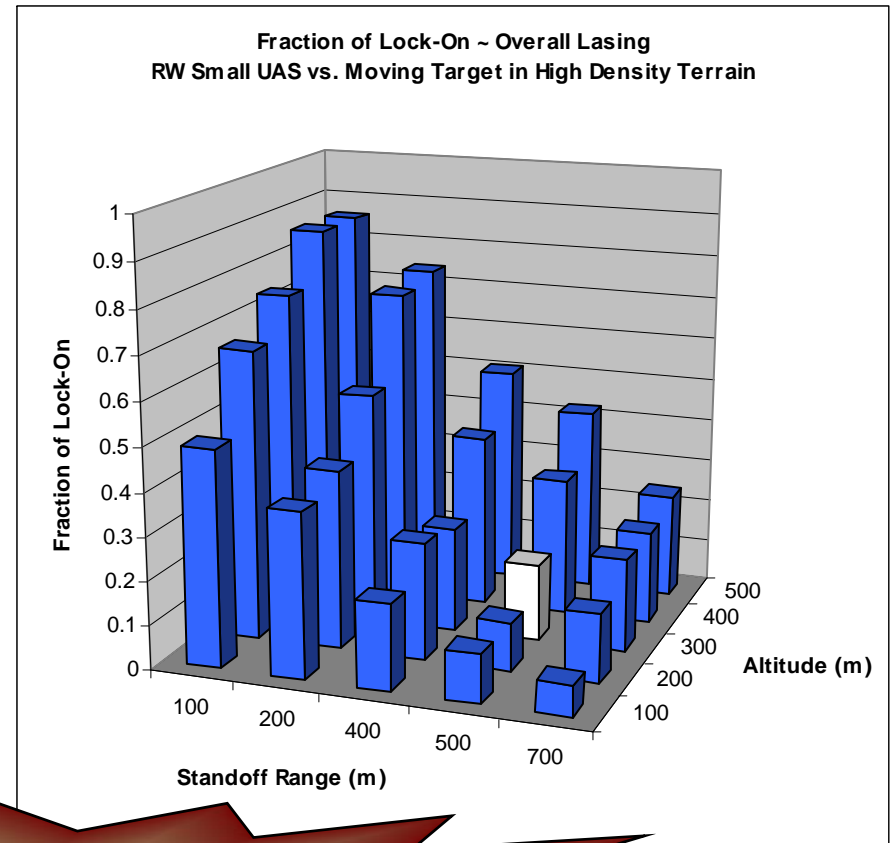
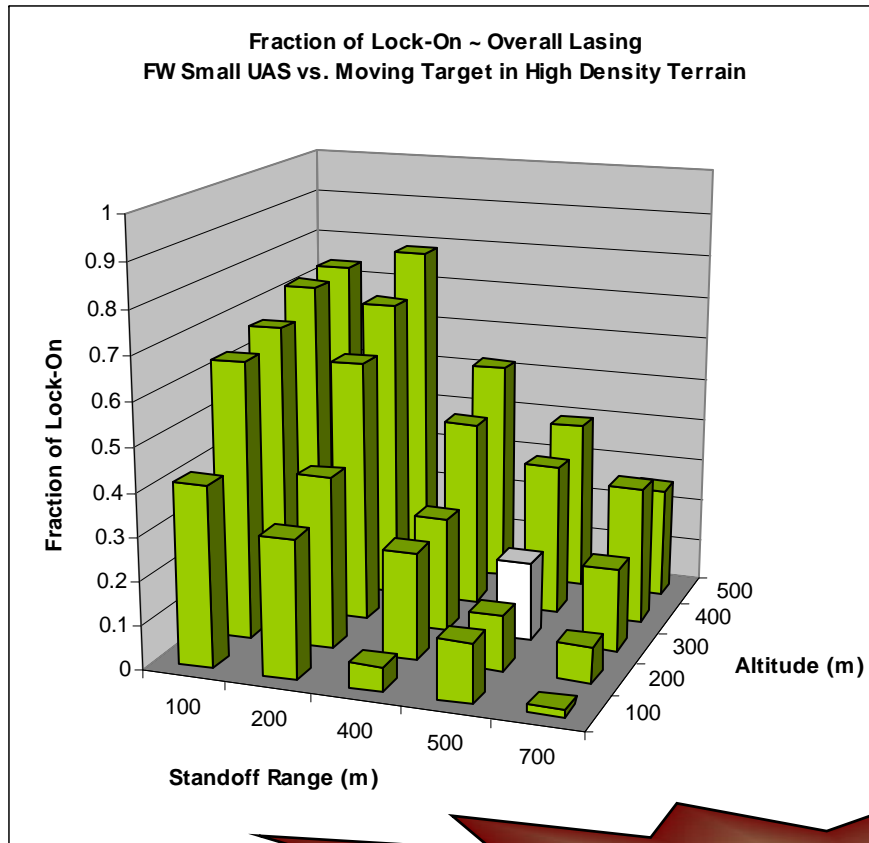


- Similar performance for FW and RW UAS
- Moving Target – laser rarely keeps a continuous lock on the target due to LOS blocks

## Moving Target / High Density Terrain In Depth Results



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The probability of Lock-On success increases with an increase in altitude and/or decrease in ground standoff range

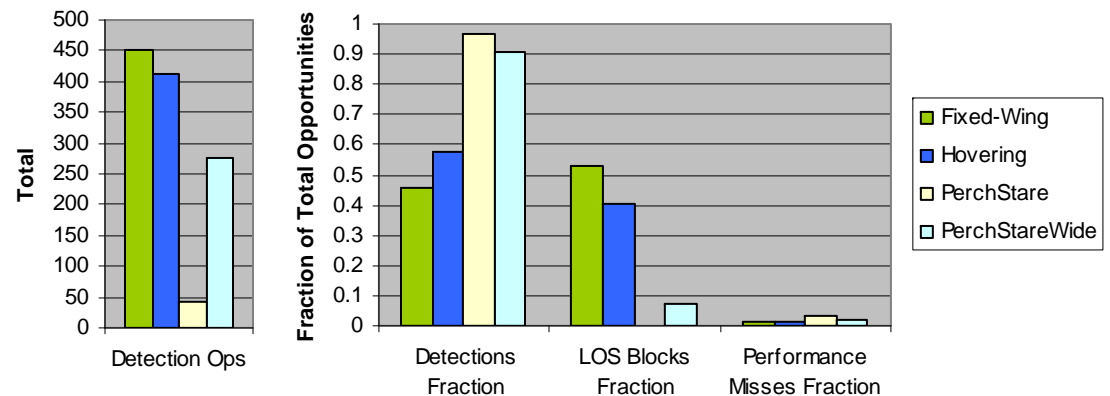
□ Operational Parameters

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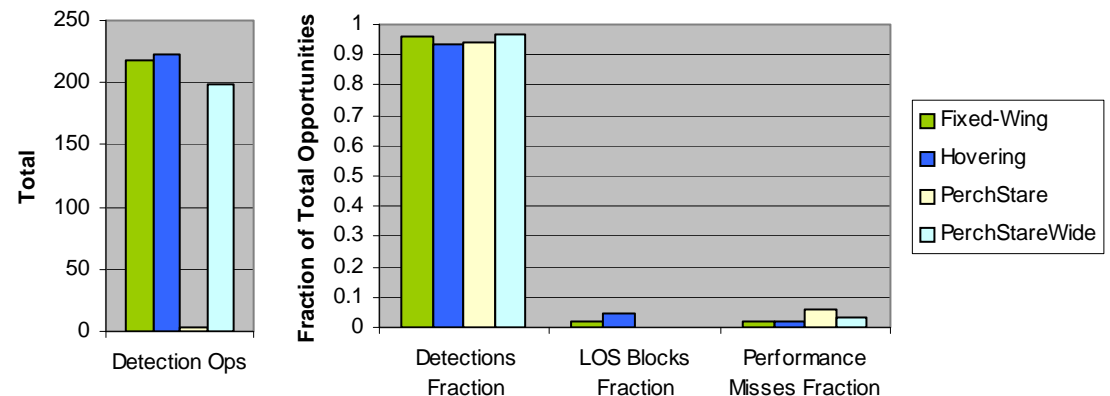
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- **High Density Terrain**
  - Hovering UAS performance exceeds Fixed Wing
  - Determining Factor: LOS
  - Perch-and-Stare given wider FOV outperforms flights at operational altitude
- **Medium Density Terrain**
  - Hovering and Fixed-Wing UAS perform equally well
- **Perch-and-Stare**
  - Poorly performs due to the size of the FOV (low Ops)
  - Footprint shrinks as UAS is closer to ground level
- **TV Sensor gives similar results to IR Sensor**

Small UAS Intersection Surveillance Detection Record  
Fraction of Total Detection Opportunities  
High Density Terrain



Small UAS Intersection Surveillance Detection Record  
Fraction of Total Detection Opportunities  
Medium Density Terrain



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Analysis  
Results provided  
to TRAC Sept '07

- **Conclusions**
  - Small UAS has extreme difficulty lasing moving targets in high density urban environments
  - Lasing moving targets in medium density terrain is possible but not certain
  - Lasing of stationary targets is not an issue given LOS
  - Perch-and-Stare may be the best choice for surveillance of a point or intersection
  - Surveillance of an intersection by hovering gives better performance than a circular flight path around the area
- **Next Steps**
  - TRAC used this data in conjunction with Soldier interviews on the operational ability/benefits of the FW and RW Small UAS when compiling the final report
  - AMSAA will be conducting an additional UAS Mix Analysis using improved methodology for FOCUS





# Questions/Comments?



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**ARMY MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY**

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